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President Kim Il Sung received on Mar. 26 the government friendship delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ethiopian Gov't Del., Japanese Magazine "Sekai" Editor

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Mar. 26 received the government friendship delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Moges Wolde Michael, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and personage concerned Chon Myong Su were on hand.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, saying he was very happy to meet the first guests of friendly Socialist Ethiopia in our country.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed friendly greetings of His Excellency Tiferi Benti, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, to the great leader.

Expressing thanks for this, the great leader asked the head of the delegation to convey his cordial regards to His Excellency Chairman Tiferi Benti.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the same day arranged a luncheon in honour of the government friendship delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received on Mar. 28 Yasue Ryosuke, Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai."

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Hwang Nae Ik, vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was happy to see him again in our country. He had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and answered a number of questions put by the latter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on the same day in honour of Yasue Ryosuke, Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai."

Immortal Works of President KIM IL SUNG Published Abroad

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were widely published in pamphlet form and reported by foreign publications and papers, according to reports.

"On the Socialist Rural Question," a collection of immortal classic works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was published in Arabic by **the Lebanese Publishing House "Dartalia."**

The book contains twelve immortal classic works including "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," "The Results of the Agrarian Reform and Future Tasks," "On the Victory of Socialist Agricultural Cooperativization and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country" and "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country."

The Lahore People's Publishing House of Pakistan published on Mar. 24 separately in pamphlet form "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions" and "All Efforts to Attain the Goal of 8 Million Tons of Grain."

The "Damascus" Publishing House of Syria brought out in pamphlet form on Mar. 20 the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by a journalist of "El Moudjahid," official newspaper of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The "Smurit" Publishing House of Nepal and the "Parrice Lumumba" Printing House of Guinea respectively put out in pamphlet form "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan" and "All Efforts to Attain the Goal of 8 Million Tons of Grain."

The full text of "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" was carried by **the Lao paper "Vientiane Mai," the Mauritius paper "The Nation" and the Pakistan weekly journal "Pakistan Economy."**

The Finnish paper "Uushima" also carried the article.

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was reported by **the Nepalese "Bhashe Patrika," the Sierra Leonean paper "Sunday Flash," the Gambian paper "The Progressive Newspaper," the Zambian paper "Daily Mail," and the Tanzanian paper "Umzalendo."**

"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" was carried by **the Egyptian paper "Al Ahram," the Palestinian journal "Al Hadaf," the Zambian paper "Daily Mail" and the Swiss paper "Tribune de Geneve."**

The Sierra Leonean magazine "Leonean Sun," the Somali magazine "New Times" and the paper of the United Arab Emirates "Al Washa" carried the answers of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by an AFP journalist.

The Senegal journal "Observateur Africain" and the paper of the United Arab Emirates "Al Washa" printed the answers of Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" to the questions raised by the chief editorial writer of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun," and **the Ghanaian newspaper "The People's Evening News" and the paper of the United Arab Emirates "Al Washa"** published "Talk with the Director of 'Daho Express', Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government."

(KCNA)

President's Special Envoys Visit Various Countries

Guinea

Han Si Hae, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a visit to Guinea as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Mar. 25 paid a call on Lansana Beavogui, Premier of Guinea, who was authorized by the Guinean President.

The special envoy courteously conveyed to the premier a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea.

The premier courteously conveyed to the special envoy the greetings of the Guinean President to President Kim Il Sung and said that he would convey the verbal message of the great leader to the president.

The premier expressed infinite reverence for President Kim Il Sung and said that the Guinean Government and people headed by President Sekou Toure would always struggle hand in hand with the Korean people.

Senegal

Comrade Han Si Hae on a visit to Senegal as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, on Mar. 19 paid a call on Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the president on the occasion.

And he asked the special envoy to convey his warmest greetings to President Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the position and role of Korea wisely led by President Kim Il Sung in Asia and the third world is very great, he stressed that however great the pressure of the United States may be, Senegal regards it as a matter of course to invariably support the stand of the DPRK like at the UNGA last year, and will actively support it in the future, too.

Libya

Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Libya as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, paid a call on Muammar El Gaddafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic, on Mar. 28.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the chairman.

The chairman expressed thanks for the precious message of President Kim Il Sung and asked the special envoy to convey friendly greetings to President Kim Il Sung and to the Korean people.

Benin

Comrade Han Si Hae on a visit to the People's Republic of Benin as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, paid a call on Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin, on Mar. 29.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Mathieu Kerekou.

The president asked the special envoy to convey the highest regards and greetings to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the reunification of Korea has not yet been realized due to the splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the President of Benin stressed: The people of Benin support unconditionally and fully the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Togo

Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, on a visit to the Republic of Togo as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung on Mar. 30 paid a call on Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Though Togo and Korea are far away from each other, they are linked with the same sentiments and aspirations, the president said, and stressed: We fully support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

Tanzania

Pak Sung Chol, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 3 paid a call on Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the president.

Saying he was glad to meet the special envoy personally sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the president courteously inquired after the health of the great leader, and said: "Be sure to convey the sincere wishes expressed in my own name and in the name of our Party and Government for the good health and long life of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and great success in his work."

Then he expressed full support to the policy of reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

Yugo, Laos Hit US War Plots against DPRK

The letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created of late in Korea has evoked widespread repercussions upon the world people (See page 1, *The People's Korea*, *March* 17).

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The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received a reply letter from **Kiro Gligorov, Chairman of the Federal Skupshtina of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.**

The reply letter said:

Respected comrades,

We acknowledge the receipt of your precious letter dated March 4 this year addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

We would like to stress that the Standing Committee of the Federal Skupshtina of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia paid due attention to the content of the letter and the Yugoslav people and nations, their deputies and government always attached importance to the developments on the Korean Peninsula.

It is entirely natural for the people, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the DPRK to focus their attention on them.

We know well that the presence of the foreign troops in south Korea is the basic obstacle to the normalization of the situation and the achievement of a peaceful reunification by the Korean people.

Therefore, Yugoslavia holds that all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea must be immediately withdrawn.

We are convinced that the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will enjoy support at the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States to be held in Colombo in August this year and this will help toward a faster and fair solution of this question.

We express to the Supreme People's Assembly of the friendly and socialist DPRK, a member state of the non-alignment movement, and, through it, to the entire people of your country our undivided support and our conviction that the protracted artificial division of your country will be brought to an end by peaceful means.

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received a reply letter from **the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.**

The reply said:

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has received with deep interest the letter dated March 4, 1976 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres in persisting in their bellicose policy and increasing tension in Korea to ignite again a war seriously menacing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people maintaining fraternal friendship with the Korean people and adhering to an invariable position in extending unshaken militant solidarity with and support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, demand that, in compliance with this position, the United States government discontinue at once all its military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw all its troops from south Korea for a durable peace in many parts of the world.

Mass Media

The Romanian paper "Scinteia" March 20 carried a commentary headlined "On the Side of Korean People's Just Cause."

The paper said:

In the spirit of fraternal friendship with the Korean people, the Romanian people have resolutely supported the sacred and inalienable right of the Korean people to decide their destiny by themselves and realize their ardent desire.

It is obvious that the reinforcement of foreign troops and introduction of new-type weapons in south Korea are a flagrant violation of the fair resolution on the Korean question adopted at the United Nations General Assembly, a source of the increasing tension in this area and an obstacle to the implementation of the provisions of the resolution.

The Romanian people decisively oppose and denounce such acts and express solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause. At the same time, they manifest their resolution to continuously extend support to the Korean people in the struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" printed an article supporting the letter.

The paper stressed:

The Soviet Union has consistently supported and will support the efforts of the DPRK to peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis, without any outside interference.

In an article titled "A Letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," **the Burundi News Agency "Flash Infor"** on March 20 said:

The imperialists and their stooges are intensifying such military manoeuvres as introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression."

In accordance with the resolution of the 30th UNGA, all the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN cloak must be immediately withdrawn and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

The news agency denounced all the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique in south Korea and expressed firm support and solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

Pak Clique Internationally Isolated

Reactions in major cities of the world to the draconic crackdown by the Pak Jung Hi puppets on democracy continue to be increasingly bitter, according to reports reaching Tokyo....Ed.

PRAGUE—The World Federation of Trade Unions on Mar. 25 sent a telegram of protest to puppet boss Pak Jung Hi.

The telegram of protest declared:

The WFTU sternly denounces the repression of the south Korean workers, democratic figures and broad public circles demanding the country's reunification and democratic rights.

The WFTU demands an end to this repression.

The WFTU expresses solidarity with all the democratic forces of south Korea and demands guarantee of human rights and democratic freedom to them.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a similar telegram.

The telegram said:

We, in the name of the progressive students of the world, strongly protest against and denounce the wholesale expulsion of patriotic students and progressive teachers in south Korea for stamping out the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

We strongly demand an immediate stop to the fascist repression of the students.

We will continue to extend firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the south Korean students and people for campus freedom and democracy and the reunification of the country.

PHILADELPHIA—The Quaker Committee, a U.S. religious organization, on March 22 called upon the U.S. government to basically reexamine its policy towards the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The committee demanded the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" stop suppression of all the persons and religious circles and the political opposition groups denouncing its arbitrariness.

WASHINGTON—One hundred-nineteen American Senators and members of the House of Representatives including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Rep. Donald M. Fraser, sent on Mar. 2 a letter to President Ford, sharply criticizing the political suppression by Pak Jung Hi and demanding the reexamination of the continued supportive role of the United States towards south Korea.

The lawmakers demanded that Ford tell Pak that such repressive actions would not have U.S. support.

PARIS—More than 20 prominent public figures of France including professors F. Canne, M. Moutin-Derbeau, M. Lariviere, E. Ndre, A. Minkovski, Par Moulin, J. Joujo, and L. Choits, issued an appeal demanding the democratisation of the south Korean society.

The appeal published in the French "Le Monde" March 4 reads:

In south Korea public, political and religious figures are arrested almost every day and put to tortures and many people are sentenced to penalties. South Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi sent his mercenaries even to Indochina and, on the side of the Americans, committed brutal crimes against the Vietnamese people.

For a few years Pak Jung Hi has been employing even a weapon previously unknown. Under the cloak of the so-called "world association for Christian unity," Mun Son Myong, a special agent of Pak Jung Hi and an underling of the Central Intelligence Agency, is active. A wealthy entrepreneur who once won even the praise of Nixon, he launched out into "brainwashing" operations in France and other countries of the world by raking together his devotees.

In conclusion the signatories of the appeal strongly demanded that the south Korean society be democratised and investigations be made into the activity of Mun Son Myong in France and the raising of funds for this villain and his links with foreign organs.

TOKYO—A protest demonstration of Japanese intellectuals denouncing the Pak clique's recent arrests took place on Mar. 23 in front of the "embassy" of the south Korean puppet clique in Tokyo.

The demonstrators thrust a resolution at the south Korean "embassy."

In the resolution they demanded an immediate release of south Korean patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha, saying that the "suspicion" attached to him is a fabrication by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency." They also demanded an immediate release of the signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and personages concerned.

Kim Dae Jung, Others Indicted

The puppet Seoul prosecutor's office announced March 26 it had indicted Kim Dae Jung, former opposition "presidential" candidate, and Yun Bo Son, former "president", and other south Korean democratic dissidents involved in the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

All 18 democrats are charged with violation of "presidential emergency decree No. 9." They are alleged to have attempted to overthrow the "government" by triggering a mass uprising.

Kim and other dissidents, in the declaration, demanded that Pak Jung Hi resign as "president" and the "yushin constitution" and the "emergency decrees" be repealed.

Of them, 11 democrats including Kim Dae Jung have been detained since their arrest right after the publication of the declarathon, and other 7 including Yun Bo Son have been under house arrest since they were released after the interrogations by the puppet authorities.

Follows a list of the indicted persons:

Kim Dae Jung, 51, former "presidential" candidate from the opposition New Democratic Party; Mun Ik Hwan, 58, minister; Ham Se Ung, 35, priest; Mun Dong Hwan, 55, minister; Li Mun Yong, 49, former professor at Koryo University; So Nam Dong, 48, former professor at Yonse University; An Byong Mu, 54, former professor at Hanguk Theological College; Sin Hyon Tae, 46, priest; Li Hae Dong, 42, minister; Yun Ban Ung, 66, minister; Mun Jong Hyon, 36, priest (above detained) and Chong Il Hyong, 72, "national assemblyman" from the New Democratic Party; Yun Bo Son, 78, former "president"; the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, 75, representative of the "Voice of People" Publisher; Mrs. Li Tae Yong, 61, counsellor; Mrs. Li U Jong, 53, chairwoman of the Christian women's association of south Korea; Kim Sung Hun, 37, priest; Chang Dok Pil, 36, priest (undetained).

(Continued on page 4)

Chongryun Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on March 27 gave a press conference at the Korean Hall in Tokyo, to protest against the indictment of the south Korean democratic personages who published on March 1 the "declaration for democracy and national salvation." They were indicted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on charges of violation of the so-called "emergency measure No. 9."

At the conference, Chairman Han Duk Su read a statement issued by the CSC.

The statement follows in part:

As already pointed out by world public opinion, the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" can never become an object of punishment; it reflects the just demand of the south Korean people who aspire after national reunification and a democratic society.

Stressing that the Pak clique are carrying out fascist suppression, completely depriving the south Korean people of the freedoms of the press, publication, assembly and association and other democratic rights, the statement continued:

The Pak Jung Hi clique have swept the entire country with vicious suppressive acts, under the pretext of "allout security" and "national harmony," while arresting and imprisoning south Korean democratic personages and patriotic people at random, by enforcing and strengthening the notorious "emergency measures," the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

Today, to be punished in south Korea are not the democratic personages and patriotic people, but the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique themselves.

Looking straight into the reality, the Pak clique must discontinue the fascist repressive acts against the people and unconditionally release at once the democratic personages including Kim Dae Jung.

They also must revoke all the suppressive decrees beginning with "emergency measure" and step down from power without delay.

The statement also said:

The U.S. imperialists should stop at once trampling down the sovereignty of the south Korean people and give up the plots to realize their aggressive ambition by instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique, and withdraw immediately from south Korea, according to the UN resolution.

The Japanese government must forthwith end its political, economic and military collusion with the Pak puppet clique.

Japan is giving "aid" to the Pak puppet clique, dropping the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in an ambiguous way by ignoring all the facts.

This not only makes the peoples of both Korea and Japan harbour more doubts about the case, but also runs counter to the will and interests of both peoples.

Japan will surely be denounced by the world public, if she tries to evade her responsibility for the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case, and continues to support the Pak puppet clique, conniving at the illegal activities of "KCIA" agents in Japan.

We, closely united around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, will make all efforts to expel the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We are convinced that the Japanese people and the peoples of the rest of the world will actively support the struggles of the south Korean people for a democratic society and national reunification.

Why President KIM IL SUNG Is Sun of Nation

(Continued from No. 785)

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) March 19 carried an article headlined "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Sun of the Nation That Rose, Bringing the Dawn of the Restoration of the Fatherland."

Pre-Liberation Reputation

In its second part the article deals with the fact that not only our people but also foreigners expressed infinite reverence, respect and praise for the respected and beloved leader who rose as the great sun of the nation and with the happiness and honour of the Korean people who hold the legendary brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the great leader.

The entire Korean people extended warm cheers to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

"The sun rose over Mt. Paekdu-san."

"The general star appeared over Mt. Paekdu-san."

"Fortune turned in favour of Korea and a great commander appeared to save the country."

Such legendary stories widely floated among the people.

All the people of the whole of Korea hoped and believed unanimously that the great leader would certainly take back the country and save them from the living hell and looked up to the respected and beloved leader with deep reverence as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of liberation.

Reflecting this unanimous feeling and desire of the people, the revolutionary comrades called the great leader by the august name Comrade Kim Il Sung meaning "one star." It was an expression of their ardent hope that he would be the morning star of Korea that would give hopes to the people groping in darkness and lead them along the road to resurrection.

Later, his revolutionary comrades and the people, not satisfied with comparing such a great leader of the nation simply to the morning star, renamed him Comrade Kim Il Sung, meaning "future sun," to express their ardent hope that he would be the bright sun of Korea.

The firm belief and ardent desire of the Korean people that the great leader would be the sun of Korea that would retake the country and save them produced legendary stories about "the sun that rose over Mt. Paekdu-san," "the general star that rose over Mt. Paekdu-san" and "a great commander who would win back the country" and made them shoot out numerous branches and leaves and cover the whole land.

From the time when the great leader took the road of revolution many legendary stories floated among our people. To cite a few:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung announced the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first armed Marxist-Leninist revolutionary forces in Korea, on April 25, 1932 in Antu, Northeast China.

"Our General is the man who descended from heaven."

"General Kim Il Sung is the world-famous commander who is well versed in everything."

The legends lauding and revering the rare personality and resources of the great leader spread not only among our people, but among the peoples of the neighbouring countries and widely even among the Japanese.

A Japanese who lived in Yenchi at that time recollected that the Japanese people and Japanese police in east Manchuria passed round many legendary stories saying "General Kim Il Sung is not an ordinary man" and "he is a prominent man with mysterious talent."

All these legends about the rare personality and resources of the great leader, in fact, did not convey one-thousandth of his real calibre.

The resources, theories and personality of the fatherly leader who analysed and judged things with his outstanding genius and extraordinary insight, founded the immortal Juche idea, organized and led the masses with his brilliant art of leadership and looked after and led the people with his lofty virtues and profound love, since he took the road of revolution in his early years, were at the highest plane that no imagination of the people could reach.

The people could not find adequate words to express this greatness of the fatherly leader. Therefore, they relied on the strength of legends to recount even one-ten thousandth of it and express their infinite reverence for the fatherly leader and their pride and honour in holding the fatherly leader in high esteem.

A Japanese who lived in Pyongyang from the 1910's said, recalling the past days:

"What greatly astonished me and still remains impressive to me is that nowhere could be found a Korean who did not know the name of General Kim Il Sung and that all people, the old and children, deeply respected and revered him."

Infinite, indeed, were the happiness and honour of the Korean people who held in high esteem as their great leader the legendary brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is so great, so wise and so lofty in virtues.

That is why our people circulated many stories telling about this honour and this happiness.

"Great fortune turned in favour of Korea."

"With the birth of our dear General, the whole country is flooded with light."

"Now our Korea is able to restore the five thousand year long proud history and resourcefulness."

Legendary stories about the joy and pride of the Korean people who had the great leader were circulated everywhere they lived and breathed, and this gave hope and courage to our people.

Recalling many legends about the great leader that floated among the Korean people and their high pride and confidence reflected in them, a Japanese who lived in Tungning wrote as follows:

"Not only once or twice did I wonder what was he like, he whom all the Korean people were looking up to as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of liberation and revering deep in their heart."

The countless legendary stories about the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, who rose as the great sun of the Korean nation, brought our people the pride of having the great leader, the genius of revolution, and the conviction of victory and made the enemy feel pressed and the fear of destruction.

Even the enemy was constrained to recognize the invincible might of the Korean people who had the great leader and their inevitable victory.

Even a Japanese who served in a special service organ, retrospected the legends about the great leader that were circulated among our people and especially the fact that even the women and children called the great leader "the general star over Mt. Paekdu-san" with deep respect. He wrote:

"Seeing this fact, I would wonder if we could subdue the Korean people who were cultivating strength, revering him so deeply."

Really, the Korean people who were fighting, while cultivating their strength, holding the great leader in high esteem as the sun of the nation and following him, were no longer the powerless people of the past.

The Korean people toward the close of the 1920's and in the 1930's who turned out in a full-scale anti-Japanese war under the leadership of the fatherly leader, the great sun of the nation, were a people who built up great strength with high pride, and a people who resisted national humiliation and personal insult and a dignified people energetically fighting for national and class liberation.

The high reputation and unimpaired prestige of the great leader that made the enemy dare not look down upon our people but tremble for fear of destruction, feeling pressed, in face of the struggle of the Korean people, were, indeed, the highest pride of Korea and the source of the invincible strength of our people.

"As our dear General raised his hand, the road ahead of Korea opened up so widely as the distant skies!"

With such cheers, the people heartily shouted:

"Long live General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation!"

This hearty shout of the Korean people loudly echoed through the three thousand *ri* land and reverberated far and wide over the whole world. (KCNA)

(Subtitle is ours....Ed.)

(concluded)

53rd Anniv. of "1,000-Ri-Long Trip for Study"

PYONGYANG, Mar. 27 (KCNA) —Youth and children of our country are significantly celebrating the 53rd anniversary of the "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study" made by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood.

The "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study" is the trip which the great leader made to Mangyongdae, his native place, to continue his study in the homeland, upholding the words of his father that "one should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's country" in March 1923 when he was 11 years old.

Kim Hyong Jik, his father, told his son when he was starting on the one thousand-*ri*-long trip:

"One should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country. One learns about other's things to improve one's own and make them more beautiful. You should know about the tragic state of our people to get well acquainted with our country."

Cherishing these precious words of his father deep in his heart, the great leader embarked on the long journey of one thousand *ri*.

Hurrying his way to Mangyongdae, his native place, across steep ridges covered with deep forests and walking the winding mountain path, he, still young, witnessed the miserable plight of the ill-clad and hungry people and the reality of the suffocating country under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialist occupationists and firmly resolved to drive away the aggressors, with keen consciousness that the whole of Korea was writhing for rescue.

He safely arrived in Mangyongdae on the 13th day and entered the Changdok School in Chilgol and studied hard.

Indeed, the "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study" made by the great leader in his childhood was a historic course in which he cultivated his grand aspirations for revolution to restore the country without fail and a glorious course linked to the socialist fatherland today.

This course is now the road of pledge and loyalty giving to our youth and children the firm determination to accomplish through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

On the significant day of March every year our youth and children form excursion corps to follow the course of the "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study" and make a vigorous march along the one thousand-*ri* course from the Popyong ferry of the Amnok-gang River crossed by the great leader to historic Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution.

Following in their march the immortal marks on this historic road, they gain deeper grasps through the significant historical spots on the revolutionary ideas of the fatherly leader and his immortal exploits and lofty virtues and nurse their fidelity to the revolution and strong will.

Today the youth and children, briskly conducting the movement of the "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study" guards, are preparing themselves as Korean revolutionaries and reliable reserves of revolution possessed of useful knowledge for the revolution and construction by learning from the one thousand *ri* path covered by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the great example of his energetic search for the revolutionary truth in his Changdok School days.

The columns of loyalty of the proud youth and children vigorously marching along the course of the "one thousand-*ri*-long trip for study," holding high the red flag bearing the image of the fatherly leader and loudly singing revolutionary songs, will advance generation after generation along the one road indicated by the great leader.

Struggle for Prosperity Of Country

—Rodong Sinmun-Kulloja Joint Article on Three Revolutions—

(Continued from No. 785)

The joint article of Rodong Sinmun and Kulloja (monthly politico-theoretical journal), organs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was published by the March 14 issue of Rodong Sinmun under the headline "Let Us Vigorously Advance Holding Higher the Banner of the Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural," said under its third subtitle "The Three Revolutions Are a Sacred Struggle for the Prosperity and Grandeur of the Country and the Nation":

The line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is an independent and creative revolutionary line for building a rich and powerful sovereign and independent state and attaining national prosperity by one's own efforts by carrying out the revolution and construction of one's country in a thoroughgoing way on one's own responsibility.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism."

By powerfully carrying on the three revolutions through the thorough establishment of Juche along the road indicated by the great leader and the full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, our people have turned the country, once so backward a colonial semi-feudal society, into a socialist power in which the entire people are firmly united and rallied with one idea and one will on the basis of the Juche idea and which has a solid independent national economy, strong defence capacity for self-defence and a brilliantly flourishing and developing national culture.

The present reality of our country eloquently proves that for the people to advance along the road to socialism and powerfully carry out the three revolutions is the most correct way leading them to the prosperity and grandeur of the country and the nation.

To vigorously accelerate the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is, above all, a firm guarantee for building up politically, ideologically and materially powerful internal revolutionary forces for the successful fulfilment of the revolution in one's country.

To build up powerful internal revolutionary forces is of decisive significance in the struggle for building a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state and achieving the prosperity of the nation.

If one is to build up powerful internal revolutionary forces capable of fulfilling the revolution of the country on one's own responsibility, one should thoroughly embody the Juche idea in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military. The three revolutions are a glorious struggle for brilliantly accomplishing this weighty cause.

It is a fundamental requisite for the political and ideological buildup of powerful internal revolutionary forces to thoroughly establish Juche in ideology and thus firmly unite the entire people in one idea and one will and raise their national pride and consciousness of independence.

Only when the ideological revolution is dynamically conducted and the people are firmly armed with the Juche idea can they place the revolution of their country always in the centre in thinking of and solving all problems and resolutely defend and protect national sovereignty.

To build an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance is an essential requisite for materially consolidating the internal revolutionary forces.

Economic self-sustenance is the material basis of political independence and national prosperity. Only economic self-sustenance makes it possible to do away with economic backwardness, the practical basis of inequality of the nations, and rank among the world advanced countries as a fullfledged member.

Only when nations lay solid foundations of an independent economy capable of standing on its own legs by displaying to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the banner of the three revolutions, can they conduct economic and technical cooperation among them more successfully, actively and rapidly develop the economy, unaffected by any worldwide economic fluctuation, and build powerful defences for smashing any enemy's attack by themselves.

By energetically conducting the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and building up powerful internal revolutionary forces, we can firmly guarantee the independence of the country and the nation.

As the great leader taught, independence is the life of a country and a nation. To try to get along, looking up to others and depending on others' strength, is not an attitude for the revolution. Then we cannot defend the dignity and honour of the nation. History teaches us the serious lesson that when a person takes to flunkeyism and relies on others, losing independence and creativeness, he becomes an idiot and, in case of a nation, it is ruined. Subordination and dependence lead one to ruin and independence leads one to prosperity and grandeur.

The three revolutions provide a practical guarantee for firmly adhering to independence by building up powerful internal forces to carry out the revolution and construction of one's country by one's own efforts.

Vigorously conducting the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is an important guarantee for maintaining a constant great upsurge in the revolution and construction by accelerating the advance of society at an extraordinary pace.

In order to make the country rich and powerful and attain the nation's prosperity, the people should always push ahead with revolution and construction at an unusual speed. Particularly the countries which remained a colony or semi-colony in the past and the countries which did not go through an industrial revolution are backward in ideology, technology and culture. So these countries must take ten steps or one hundred steps when others take one. Only by so doing, can they clear away the aftermaths of the imperialist colonial rule at the earliest date and build a rich and powerful country, getting rid of the centuries-old backwardness and poverty.

The line of the three revolutions is a revolutionary line for fully realizing the law of the development of the socialist society where everything develops rapidly and the revolutionary purpose of people for racing ahead fast.

The superiority of the socialist system is given full scope when the three revolutions are powerfully stepped up.

When the standards of the working people in ideological consciousness and in culture and technology are elevated and the toilsome work is removed rapidly through the acceleration of the three revolutions, production constantly develops at a high rate and national culture comes into full bloom.

The line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is the banner of struggle and advance demanding constant miracles and innovations, not allowing the slightest stagnation and stalemate.

Our people, cherising deep in their hearts boundless national pride and self-confidence in living and making revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, holding him in high esteem, who brightly illumines the road of the times and revolution with the great Juche idea and leads the revolution along an ever-victorious road, will fight on stoutly along the road of prosperity and grandeur and the road of independence and self-sustenance indicated by the Juche-oriented line of the three revolutions. (KCNA)

(Concluded)

Tour of Our Socialist Homeland (5)

Fruition of President's Great Plan— Ideal Farm Village in Era of WPK

(Continued from No. 783 issue)

In the historic period when a new movement for great marches was started for the implementation of the Juche-based revolutionary cause put forward by the great leader under the red banner of the three revolutions —ideological, technical and cultural— we, members of the delegation, got into cars heading for the Chongsan-*ri* Cooperative Farm (Kangso county, South Pyongan Province), which held high the first torchlight of this movement in the countryside.

After riding for about 40 minutes from Pyongyang, we began to see the Chongsan field, the glorious land.

The neatly tilled paddies and upland fields spread far and wide, and the Kumsong Tractor Factory and the neat modern dwellings of the working people unfolded themselves under our eyes with fields and hills far away behind them on the left side.

Indeed, Chongsan-*ri* is the birthplace of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method are the most scientific idea and work method of mass guidance to educate and remould all members of society.

The Chongsan-*ri* farm, advancing along the bright road indicated by the great leader in his immortal classic "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" delivered on Feb. 25, 1964, has grown to be a Guard Laureate Twice Chollima Farm honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung."

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to this farm on many occasions every year. By extending guidance to Chongsan-*ri*, the great leader created a model for the materialisation of the rural theses and made it a pattern for the construction of a socialist countryside.

We arrived at the Chongsan-*ri* Cooperative Farm along a well-paved road, seeing farmers marching and loudly singing in chorus, with red flags in their hands, and tractors running in regular formations.

Actually, visiting Chongsan-*ri*, the glorious land, we were deeply moved and our hearts leapt.

Leading functionaries and working people at this farm warmly welcomed our party.

Among them, there was managing chairwoman Pyon Chang Won of this farm honoured as a Twice Chollima Heroine and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. She was exploited and oppressed as a daughter of a poor tenant peasant working for a landlord during the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, but she is now a master of the land with the warm solicitude of the fatherly leader after the liberation.

Great Change and Miracles

The fatherly leader emancipated the poverty-stricken peasants of this land plundered, exploited and maltreated by the Japanese imperialists in the past, and has personally visited this farm on 71 occasions since June of 1946. And he has created the Chongsan-*ri* spirit, Chongsan-*ri* method and Juche-oriented farming method and turned this Chongsan-*ri* into a typical example of advanced socialist countryside.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"In order to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism we must vigorously carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions."

The people of this farm who were bringing about a great change and working miracles in their farmwork, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved leader, were rising as one in the "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" under the slogan "Let Us Meet the Requirements of Juche in Ideology, Technology and Culture!" in response to the call of the leader. And they were filled with the firm confidence in their capacity to create a bright communist society.

In fact, we recalled with deep emotion, seeing the Chongsan-*ri* Cooperative Farm, that the great leader President Kim Il Sung had visited the farm in February of 1960, lived for 15 days with the people of Chongsan-*ri*, discussed their life at the cooperative farm with its members and guided them on the fields covered with snow, in the Democratic Propaganda Room of the village, in the homes of unknown farmers.

As a matter of fact, Chongsan-*ri* which was a barren area in the past now has 150 engineers and assistant engineers and over 200 tractor drivers, and the members will be doubled in the near future.

Irrigation and electrification projects have already been completed nationwide and comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation programs have entered their final stage in this place. And it now has nearly 100 tractors and trucks and over 1,000 farm machines in around 40 kinds. Thus the farm has laid material and technical foundations for comprehensive mechanisation.

The technical and cultural standards of the farmers have risen remarkably. The farm has hundreds of single-, two-, and three or five-storeyed neat modern houses and apartments with various facilities such as modern shops, lodging houses, barber's shops, bathhouses and so on. The farm looked like a town. We saw schools of all levels up to a higher agricultural school in the village. All the farmers have general knowledge above the level of middle-school graduates and each is skilled in one or more techniques.

All the things that we saw and heard are results of the far-reaching plan mapped out by President Kim Il Sung from his early days and a great change which his fatherly love brought about. He has devoted all his life to the freedom and liberation of the Korean people.

With the fluttering red banner of three revolutions, the vigorous march for accelerating the process of turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people has started.

Indeed, we, members of the delegation, could not repress our emotion and excitement, thinking of what will be the tomorrow of Chongsan-*ri* and how bright the future of our country will be.

(By The People's Korea's Correspondent)

(To be continued)

This photo shows a modern, livable socialist farm village in Chongsan, Kanso county, S. Pyongan Province.

News in Brief

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of the Administration Council, visited Norway from Mar. 11 to 20.

* A photo exhibition and a film show were arranged on Mar. 23 at the Chollima House of Culture under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association on the Pakistan day.

* The government friendship delegation of Socialist Ethiopia visited Mangyongdae (the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung) on Mar. 24.

* A press conference was held on Mar. 25 at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang in connection with the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* Ali Saleh Moawad, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 26 by train.

* Hardi Djamian, newly appointed Indonesian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 27 by plane.

* Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, left Pyongyang on Mar. 28 by plane for a visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of India in 1976 was signed recently in New Delhi.

* A 1976-1977 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on Mar. 29.

* A press conference was held at the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang on Mar. 29 on the 31st anniversary of Hungarian Liberation. (KCNA)

S. Korean People Long for Happy Life in Tax-Free North under Guidance of Great Leader

It is two years since the tax system was completely abolished in the northern half of the DPRK under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and his deepest care for the people.

The historic measure which put an end once and for all to the tax system, a legacy of the old society that had existed for centuries, has evoked ever greater repercussions upon the south Korean people with each passing day.

Undergoing unbearable sufferings under the burden of daily increasing miscellaneous taxes, the south Korean people feel boundless adoration for the fatherly leader, their hearts filled with strong yearning for the dream-like reality of the tax-free northern half of the DPRK brought by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

A worker surnamed Kim in Seoul said:

"There are many countries in the world. But, is there another tax-free country? The northern half of the DPRK became the first tax-free state in the world. This is, indeed, a great event which is noteworthy in human history.

"Though we live in the south, we feel the pride of being Koreans.

"The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung restored the lost country, built a paradise where all people are equally well off and abolished once and for all even the taxes to make it the first tax-free land in the world. How happy our nation is to have him as the great leader."

A certain Kim residing in North Kyongsang Province, said:

"General Kim Il Sung is a great statesman for the masses.

"He completely abolished the taxes, the first step of its kind in the world. It's something unimaginable to us living in the south.

"General Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a statesman standing in the centre of the masses."

The complete abolition of the tax system in our country—this is a brilliant materialization of the great Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, another great auspicious event for the nation which will be engraved in golden letters in the history of our people and a great event previously unknown in human history.

Therefore, the south Korean people feel their hearts swell with ardent adoration for the great leader, saying that the exciting fact is "a great auspicious event which is possible only in the socialist fatherland of Juche led by General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero" and "a world-historic event signifying the first realization of an ideal of mankind."

A certain Li residing in Seoul said:

"The complete abolition of the tax system in the northern half is a great event, the first of its kind in history, which can be brought only by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who was born among the people and has been devoting his whole life to them.

"We, too, can live happy life only under the policy of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Expressing his envy, a certain Chang living in North Kyongsang Province said:

"Everyone lives a happy life in the northern half, paying no tax, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"If we are to live happily, we must be guided by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

These earnest voices of the south Korean people rang out of the keen consciousness that they can enjoy a happy life only in the warm embrace of the great leader, the consciousness to which they have come through their painful experiences of the poor, ragged and hungry life under the harsh tax extortion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Unlike the people in the northern half of the Republic who no longer know what a tax is like, the south Korean people were forced to pay in 13 years from 1961 to 1973 a stupendous amount of taxes more than 24 times what they had paid in the period from 1949 to 1960. In the later period, the "defence tax" and various other new taxes have been added to the levies upon them to make each household pay over 300,000 won.

Such position of the south Korean people which is going from bad to worse sets their hearts aflame with boundless adoration for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who has turned the northern half of the Republic linked with south Korea by the same stratum into the first tax-free state in the world to realise the centuries-old desire of the people.

Therefore, they say in unison as follows, expressing their ardent desire to be embraced in the tender bosom of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as early as possible and enjoy the worth of life to their heart's content, without any worry in their life:

"We harden our determination to fight to the end for the day when we will enjoy a happy life together with the brothers in the northern half, attending the fatherly leader."

"The day will surely come when we will enjoy all blessings together with the brothers in the northern half, attending the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, holding him in high esteem."

2nd Tax Abolition Anniv. Marked Here

Koreans here held a meeting on April 1 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Centre celebrating the 2nd anniversary of the abolition of taxation in the DPRK.

A central rally of Korean nationals was held on Apr. 1 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the abolition of taxation in the DPRK.

Present there were Chairman Han Duk Su, vice-Chairmen Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC.

Over 3,000 Chongryun workers and compatriots took part in the rally.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech.

Stressing the significance of the tax abolition attributed to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he deplored that the south Korean people are suffering from the heavy taxation under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Referring to their recent struggle, he appealed to the participants to wage active drive to realize the democratization of the south Korean society and the reunification of the country.

Guest speakers were from the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, Komeito, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Liaison Council for Exchange and Solidarity between the Workers of Korea and Japan and the Committee for Defending the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

Speakers unanimously praised President Kim Il Sung in wisely leading the DPRK to become the first tax-free country in the world.

They also denounced the Pak puppets for oppressing the democrats and religionists.

They expressed their firm solidarity with the Korean people for their struggle of the reunification of the country.

DPRK—First Tax-Free Country in World

The DPRK became the first tax-free state in human history when its SPA-adopted law "On the Complete Abolition of Taxation" was enforced on Apr. 1, 1974.

At the same time, the DPRK systematically increased the wages of the working people—a 31.5 per cent raise in the wages of the factory and office workers in 1970—and drastically reduced the prices of various commodities in succession—a decrease in the prices of industrial goods by 30 per cent on an average.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic completely abolished the taxes, a leftover of the old society, and drastically cut the prices of manufactured goods. Our country thus became the world's first tax-free country and our people came to enjoy a happy life more fully under the socialist system."

Numerous revolutionary people and publications of the world highly praise the abolition of taxation in the DPRK as "a shining victory of the great Juche idea" and "an epochal event in the development of human history."

What made the DPRK the first tax-free country in the world?

Major factors were: wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, his Juche idea and his warm love, rapid development of the independent national economy and the most advanced socialist system.

Life is happy in the tax-free DPRK.

The last trace of taxes—whose burden was so small that even the working people themselves could hardly feel—was completely done away with two years ago.

The DPRK thus became the first and only tax-free country in the world. The generations to come in the DPRK will see the word "tax" only in the dictionary.

President's Excellent Guidance

Taxation is a product of the anti-popular rule of the exploiter class society and a hangover handed down to the socialist society.

In the past, in Korea, taxation was a heavy burden upon its people since it was a means of plunder by the ruling classes.

The murderous colonial taxes set up by the Japanese imperialists were most predatory and brutal ones, such as the land tax, household tax, autonomy tax, woodland tax and livestock tax.

It was an age-old desire and earnest hope of the Korean people to be freed from the ever harsher taxation as well as from brutal exploitation.

Already in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung worked out a revolutionary tax programme, lost no time in establishing a popular tax system. After liberation, he correctly defined the character and role of taxes in each period of revolutionary development and, particularly, indicated with his originality a most correct solution of the tax problem under socialism.

The result was introduction of a truly popular and democratic tax system with the uniform agricultural tax-in-kind and the graduated income tax as its basis.

The peasants were freed for good from the high rate of feudal farm-rents and all miscellaneous taxes and they paid only 25 per cent of their harvest for tax-in-kind and freely disposed of the remainder.

The workers and other people of all strata had only to pay moderate and fair taxes commensurate with their income. All the tax revenues were used for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the promotion of the welfare of the entire people.

President Kim Il Sung continued his efforts to lessen the tax burdens.

For example, he sharply reduced the taxes even in the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), reduced the income tax from the factory and office workers by 30 per cent in 1955 after the war, reduced the rate of agricultural tax-in-kind from 25 per cent of harvests to 20.1 per cent on an average and again reduced it to 8.4 per cent in 1959 and especially, exempted no small number of cooperative farms from tax-in-kind in the post-war period.

The tax system in the DPRK figured increasingly less in the economic life with the completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production and the building of a solid foundation of socialist industrialization in the DPRK.

It is impossible to abolish taxation under the capitalist system where the means of production are private property and the taxes are the economic foundation of the state. It is an iron rule in the capitalist country to intensify the extortion of taxes from the people. But, under the socialist system where the means of production is public property and the socialist state-run economy and cooperative economy are the economic basis of the state, it is quite natural that taxes are further reduced as the economy develops and society moves ahead and they are totally abolished.

A fast developing socialist state-run enterprises represent an overwhelming proportion in the state revenues. It also leads to the systematic lessening of the tax burden for the people to a negligible proportion in state finance.

The agricultural tax-in-kind was completely abolished in the three-year period from 1964 to 1966 according to "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by President Kim Il Sung.

With the abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind, there remained only the income tax and a negligible amount of local autonomy tax paid by the working people and the taxes collected from the population became less than 2 per cent of the state revenues in the DPRK.

In the DPRK special state measures are taken to enable women to take part in socio-political life on equal footing with men.

Powerful Independent, National Economy

It is impossible to abolish taxes without powerful economic foundations.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a revolutionary principle of self-reliance and the line of building an independent national economy and has unswervingly led the people in their implementation, pushing aside all difficulties and obstacles. As a result, a powerful socialist independent national economy built in this land.

Along with the further development of the independent national economy, the internal accumulation of the national economy had grown as never before and the finances of the DPRK have become more stable.

An unprecedented economic fluctuation is now sweeping the world and many countries are undergoing the oil and energy crisis and other economic difficulties. But the socialist independent national economy of the DPRK is confidently advancing at a faster tempo on its own feet, not affected in the least by the world-wide economic fluctuation and economic crisis. In many countries prices are soaring and heavier tax burdens are laid on the people. But in the DPRK the people's living standard is steadily rising, commodity prices were drastically cut and a great change—the abolition of all taxes for the first time in the world—took place.

The complete abolition of taxation in the DPRK has put an end to the era when taxes had been regarded as universal in all countries and mankind sees a country without taxes as reality.

The DPRK which had been once eclipsed on the world map as a backward colonial and semi-feudal society has become a tax-free country. This shows more clearly the great truth to all the oppressed and maltreated peoples that the road of independence and self-reliance, the road of socialism is the only correct way to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism for ever and achieve the complete independence of the nation, and its eternal prosperity and that only by vigorously advancing along this road can the backward countries catch up with and outpace the advanced countries in a short span of time.

Policy for People's Welfare

In the DPRK, the state assumes full responsibility for ensuring the material and cultural life of the workers, peasants and all other working people as motivated with President Kim Il Sung's love for them.

All the working people are provided with jobs suitable to their ability and attainments, get remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done and, in addition to this, enjoy a wide range of enormous benefits from the state; the state supplies a sufficient amount of food to the factory and office workers at prices next to nothing and provides all the working people with houses and ensures them labour protection, eight-hour workday, paid leave and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria; all the students receive free education and the entire working people benefit from the free medical service system.

The working people now receive greater benefits from the state than the share of the distribution resulting from labour.

These huge state benefits are directed mainly to the basic and essential demands of the people's living from the question of food, clothing and housing of the working people to the education of their children, medical care, and guarantee of their working and rest conditions.

The social and cultural expenses by the state grew 1.5 times in 1974 as against 1970.

The great solicitude of the state manifests itself also in the solution of the food, clothing and housing problems of the people.

The additional benefits the workers receive from the state annually in food, clothing and housing amount to 1,300-1,500 won per household.

The additional financial burden the state bore as a result of the abolition of taxation and the drastic cut of the prices of manufactured goods amounted to 900 million won in 1974 and surpassed the 1,300 million won mark by far in 1975.

The real income of the factory and office workers is growing year after year thanks to the popular measures of the state. In the space of four years, 1971-1974, the real income of the factory and office workers grew 1.5 times and that of the farmers 1.6 times.

All the people live a happy life without any worries under the care of the state and society, no one particularly well off or particularly badly off.

Exorbitantly Heavy Taxes In South Korea

The south Korean fascist puppet clique are spending a huge amount of money for the maintenance of the military fascist ruling machinery and for the new war preparations, imposing the heavy burdens entirely upon the people.

In 12 years till 1973 after the Pak Jung Hi clique usurped "power" at the point of the bayonet to set up a military "regime", the extortion of people through taxation increased 21 times in south Korea. Compared with 1960, the amount of tax imposition grew 42.3 times in 1975.

The gangsters plan to wrest this year 1,808,900 million won, an increase of 68.7 per cent above last year's figure, from the people as taxes.

Nearly 90 per cent of the budgetary revenue of the puppet clique is covered by the collection of taxes from the population.

Taxation per family in one year in south Korea is greater than 300,000 won. Little wonder, even south Korean publications said that "the reign of terror by taxes" has come.

The south Korean workers who are paid no more than one third or one fifth of the minimum living cost have to pay more than 100 kinds of miscellaneous taxes, too many to count. Unending are such tragedies as death from hunger and cold and family suicide among jobless people.

Even at this moment 10 million homeless people are shivering in cold and upwards of 3 million children who are denied an opportunity to study at school, unable to bear heavy school expenses, are living a miserable life as chewing-gum sellers or shoe-shine boys.

The people in the southern half, therefore, are rising up in the righteous struggle to bring earlier the day of national reunification when they will live happily in the bosom of the great leader, saying that "we can get rid of poverty only when we are governed by General Kim Il Sung."

18th Commencement of Choson Univ. Held Here

The 18th commencement of Choson (Korean) University, Tokyo, was held on March 26 at its auditorium.

Preceding the graduation ceremony a function was held at the same place, where "Kim Il Sung Prizes of Honour to the Youth," the highest honor to Korean youths, were awarded to model graduates. These were personal citations by President Kim Il Sung.

The function was attended by Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), its cadres and teachers and students of the university.

Chairman Han Duk Su read the decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on conferring "Kim Il Sung Prizes of Honour to the Youth" on three graduates of the university.

The graduation ceremony, which followed the function, reverentially addressed a letter to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, expressing the sentiments of burning loyalty to him of all who attended the ceremony.

The congratulatory messages sent from the Educational Committee and various universities including Chollima Kim Il Sung University and Chollima Kim Chaek Polytechnique College in homeland, were read at the ceremony.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech.

Then he handed "Medals Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan," sent by the fatherly leader, to all the graduates.

Following this, twelve graduates were decorated by the Educational Committee of the DPRK in recognition of their brilliant scholarly achievements.

A view of the 18th graduation of Choson University

Twenty-nine were cited by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

Choson University gave prizes to 28 graduates for their graduation theses.

All the graduates were filled with happiness and pride as they were going to become reliable Chongryun functionaries. They made up their mind to devote themselves to the sacred cause of national reunification and to the work for the democratic, national rights of Koreans here. They will remain loyal to President Kim Il Sung who gave them the honour of becoming reliable Chongryun workers.

Chongryun has a well-organized democratic national education network from kindergartens to a university. Its purpose is to educate the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots here with a working knowledge of the Korean language, Korean history and geography and customs and manners and to bring them up as able functionaries for the reunification of the fatherland.

Choson University is the only institute of higher learning standing above the 161 independently-run regular schools.

Thanks to the warm solicitude extended by President Kim Il Sung, the university was founded in April, 1956, as a two-year college, and was moved to Musashino (one of the suburbs of Tokyo) in 1959. It has developed into a university with six four-year faculties of political economy, literature, history and geography, foreign studies, science and engineering, a two-year teachers' training department, a correspondence course, a newly-introduced one-year teachers' training course and a post graduate course.

Graduates of the university are active cadre workers in the organizations under Chongryun: schools, the press and publishing houses, art and athletic bodies and banks.

Throughout Japan, commencement ceremonies were almost simultaneously held at 160 Korean schools of all levels including 11 senior high schools.

176th Repatriation Ship Leaves for DPRK

The 176th Korean repatriation ship, "Mangyongbong," after a three-day stay, left Niigata Port, Japan on Mar. 26 with many Korean residents aboard for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, with Koreans and Japanese well-wishers crowding the pier.

This brings to nearly 100,000 the total number of repatriates.

Many returnees have become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, scientists, engineers, musicians, artists, journalists and professors.

The Chongjin-Niigata shuttling service, well known to the world as "an exodus of people from capitalism to socialism," started on December 14, 1959.

An agreement on the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan was signed on Aug. 13, 1959 in Calcutta between the Red Cross Societies of the DPRK and Japan.

The shuttling service was suspended during the period (December, 1967-May, 1971).

The ship plies between the two countries in an interval of three months.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Warns Against "Maulex"

PYONGYANG, March 31 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 30 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for intensifying these days the new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, massing more of their aggressive armed forces in south Korea.

The statement said:

These days the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, massing more of their aggressive armed forces in south Korea.

It is reported that the U.S. imperialists started the "largest-scale joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious mobile exercise" (Maulex) from March 25 near Pohang on the east coast of south Korea and, to this end, they have brought to south Korea large armed forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. third Marine division.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce such act of the United States, branding it as a criminal act leading the situation in Korea to the brink of war in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world.

This act of the United States deliberately aggravating the tension and increasing the danger of a war in Korea is another open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who desire a peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is by no means fortuitous that today the United States is ever more frantically speeding up preparations for a new war in Korea.

The United States tries to maintain by hook or by crook its colonial ruling system in Asia by hastening war preparations in south Korea and keeping hold on it as its colony and military base.

As the spirit of the south Korean people against the colonial military fascist rule is mounting again these days and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is shaking, the United States also foolishly attempts to put down the south Korean people by dint of military threat.

The landing operation exercise being staged now by the United States with the introduction of the armed forces of the U.S 7th Fleet as well as the Okinawa-based U.S. third Marine division into south Korea patently shows that the "triangular military alliance system" of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets is being further strengthened.

All these facts more graphically prove that the danger of a war in Korea today is created not by the "threat of southward invasion" vociferously clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets but precisely by the northward invasion manoeuvres from the south.

A grave situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created in Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless war preparations and provocation manoeuvres.

Peace in Korea is preserved only by the consistent and patient peace-loving efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We strongly hold that in order to consolidate peace in Korea and achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification the U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue all sorts of arms reinforcement and war provocation manoeuvres they are recklessly committing in south Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea as early as possible in accordance with the decision of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The United States must look straight at the reality and desist from running riot.

If the United States keeps occupying south Korea and persists in the arms reinforcement and war rackets in defiance of the unanimous desire and will of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, it will surely suffer an irretrievable, heavier defeat.

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Raps Pak's Crackdown

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification recently issued a statement flaying the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' repression of the figures of various circles and people who published the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" in south Korea, according to "Hyok-myong Chonson" (revolutionary front), the organ of the Central Committee of the Party.

Holding that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" demanding the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial "regime" reflected the unanimous desire and purpose of the south Korean popular masses for independence and democracy, peace and peaceful reunification, the statement pointed out:

With the traitorous Pak Jung Hi "regime" let alone, our popular masses cannot regain national sovereignty, shaking off the foreign yoke, nor can achieve democracy by destroying the "revitalized" dictatorship, nor can promote the national unity between the north and south, nor can achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, shattering the "two Koreas" plot.

"The first step toward the eradication of the root cause of all sufferings and calamities of our popular masses is to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime," stressed the statement.

It said:

The wholesale arrest and intensified repression of democratic figures and popular masses will never extinguish the raging flames of the struggle for democracy, but will serve as a blasting-fuse exploding the pent-up wrath and discontent of the popular masses.

With no fascist repression or desperate manoeuvres can the Pak Jung Hi traitorous "regime" utterly isolated at home and abroad and facing a fatal crisis stave off ignominious doom.

The statement strongly demanded: "The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits must discontinue forthwith their bloody acts of repression, unconditionally release the detained democratic figures and all the political prisoners, abolish the notorious 'emergency measures' and all other repressive orders and step down from power."

Rodong Sinmun Comments

Rodong Sinmun March 25 ran a commentator's article flaying the "joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious mobile exercise" scheduled in the sea off south Korea from that day.

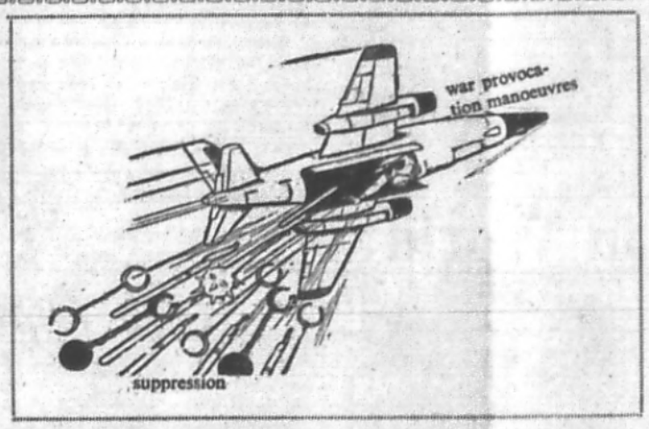
The article said:

The "joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious mobile exercise" called "Maulex" is a link in the premeditated scheme of the U.S. imperialists to make a surprise attack on us from the sky, ground and sea. This is clear proof that their new war provocation manoeuvres have reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The article further said:

It is a unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn from south Korea so that peace may be preserved and consolidated in Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be promoted.

If the U.S. imperialists frantically speed up the new war provocation preparations, hanging on in south Korea in defiance of the desire of the people and the demand of the times, they will face a stern judgement by history and the people. (KCNA)



200 Provocations in JSA

PANMUNJOM Mar. 25 (KCNA)—A meeting of the security officers of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held March 25 at Panmunjom. At the meeting the security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side in the joint security area and called it to task.

At around 17 hours 59 minutes March 15 a bandit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed the provocative act of hindering our personnel in the conduct of their duties by running a car round a post of our side in the joint security area.

At around 13:30 March 23 the enemy committed the criminal act of setting fire in a vast space of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission to inflict damages upon our side.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed provocations and violations on more than 20 times against our side in the joint security area in the period from March 10 to 24.

Entering this year alone, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops perpetrated over 200 cases of various criminal acts against our side in the joint security area.

286M.-Dol. US Mil. Aid To Seoul for FY 77

Reportedly, the U.S. imperialists scheme to hand over large quantities of latest military hardware including missiles, military planes and tanks worth over 286 million dollars, greater than in the current fiscal year, to the south Korean puppets in fiscal 1977.

This is aimed at giving a shot in the arm to the puppets in their fatal crisis and encouraging them to a war against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The puppet military gang staged a war gamble called the air target practice with live shells on March 27 in Kangdong myon, Myongju county, south Korean Kangwon Province, with the mobilization of the force of the unit 7851 of the puppet army, according to a report from Seoul.

On the same day, the puppet navy staged a firing practice in the east of the Oryuk-do Island on the South Sea after cordoning off the area. The scoundrels conducted a similar war gamble on March 31 there.

On "Indictment"

(Continued from page 1)

Among other things, Kim Dae Jung was branded by the prosecution as the ringleader. He is now put in a cell at the Sodaemun detention house in Seoul. Since his arrest on March 8, Pak's opponent had not been permitted to have an interview with any people, including his family members and attorneys, until the evening of March 29, when he was allowed, for the first time, to meet three counsellors for only 40 minutes. Furthermore, Kim has not been allowed to do physical exercise outdoors. His cell is completely isolated, as the cells flanking his are kept empty. Even a sweeper does not approach his cell.

Through his interview with the lawyers, Kim was informed of having been indicted on charges of violation of "emergency decree No. 9."

Then he said, "I've once demanded repeal of 'emergency decree No. 9.' Mr. Ryang Il Tong, chairman of the Democratic Party for Unification, demanded the same last summer. In the past, such demands were not questioned by the 'government.' Why are they now questioned?"

The question is what is Pak's purpose in indicting Kim. In a word, it is to eliminate once for all Kim Dae Jung as an influential opposition political leader, and to root out the dissident democratic forces, so that they could never rise up again to challenge Pak's authoritarian rule. If they are found "guilty," they will have to serve long prison terms up to 15 years. By inflicting such heavy penalties upon them, the Pak clique try to confine the uncompromising dissidents indefinitely to a bloody detention house.

Pak Jung Hi has done everything in his power to eliminate Kim Dae Jung. He was the most powerful rival to the military dictator in the last "presidential election" of 1972, as he called for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Pak narrowly defeated Kim in the "election," resorting to all possible illegal measures in the name of the "government." Then 3 million dollars were donated by the U.S. Gulf Oil Corp. to Pak's ruling "Democratic Republican Party" as a political fund. It was said that a huge amount of political donations came from Japan, as well.

After the "election," Kim remained an influential and popular political leader and a champion of democracy. But, he was forced to seek asylum abroad. Yet, he led the anti-Pak, democratization movement in the United States and Japan. His activities posed a terrible threat to Pak's authoritarian rule. Thus, the dictator made the "KCIA" kidnap Kim from Japan in 1973, in an attempt to kill the democrat in secrecy. But the vicious plot failed owing to the strong international campaigns to save Kim.

Even after the release, the opposition leader was placed under house arrest, deprived of all freedom.

The Pak clique has never ceased to hatch plots to eliminate this staunch opponent. Thus Kim was made to stand fascist trial on groundless charges of violation of the "election law." He was sentenced last December to one-year imprisonment. Nevertheless, he continued to fight for democracy. He joined the other 11 dissidents to issue the dramatic March 1 declaration.

Alarmed at the courageous action, the Pak clique reacted to the declaration with mass arrests. Eighteen central figures, including Kim Dae Jung, were prosecuted on charges of violating "presidential emergency decree No. 9."

In mounting his suppressive act, Pak's main purpose is no doubt to get rid of Kim Dae Jung. Now, the fascist clique are exerting all efforts to remove the political rival from the public at home and abroad for good and all.

Attention should be called to the fact that Chang Jun Ha, then senior counsellor for the opposition Democratic Party for Unification, was slain last August by the "KCIA" during his mountaineering.

The late Chang was a prestigious leader in the democratization movement.

Then he prepared for issuing an anti-Pak statement in the name of all opposition parties and planned to reorganize all democratic forces to stage an anti-dictatorship movement on a nationwide scale. The martyr was one of the initiators in the 1974 one-million-signature campaign against Pak's fascist one-man rule.

There is no knowing what will become of Kim and the other 17 dissidents.

The declaration was a manifestation of the long pent-up wrath of the south Korean people against the military fascist dictatorship and reflected their unanimous aspiration for democracy. Repression and deception can never be means of prolonging the non-popular authoritarian power.

The more desperate the puppet clique become, the further it reveals the ugly colour of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the faster it deepens their isolation at home and abroad.

The Pak clique must unconditionally release all the detained democratic figures and students, abolish the "emergency decrees" and all other fascist repressive orders and stop at once their repression of the people.

Kodama's Seoul-Tokyo Connection

The sinister intention of the Japanese militarists who are running wild in their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to Korea is being brought to light.

Kodama, a big wheel of the ultra-rightist forces of Japan and fanatic "anti-communist" element, in his talks with the director of the Tokyo office of the U.S. "NEWSWEEK" five years ago and two years ago, disclosed the heinous nature of the Japanese militarists who had been running about with bloodshot eyes for many years in their reinvasion moves against south Korea. This villain bragged at that time: "Japan and south Korea must cooperate with each other more closely. When the 'Japan-ROK treaty' was in the making, I manipulated it from all angles behind the curtain. When Kim Jong Pil came to Japan, it was me who set the stage for his meeting with the then Japanese prime minister. It developed into the 'Japan-ROK treaty'."

As has been exposed by the "Lockheed" scandal, Kodama played the role of an important fixer and go-between in tightly binding together the U.S. imperialist monopoly capital, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique. It was none other than this villain who frequented south Korea, crying "I share the same purpose with Pak Jung Hi in the 'anti-communist' line," and struck up "intimate friendship" with traitor Pak Jung Hi and made tenacious efforts to turn south Korea into a commodity market for the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital.

His outbursts clearly show what frantic efforts the Japanese militarists are making to stretch their tentacles of reinvasion deep into south Korea with traitor Pak Jung Hi as the guide and, in league with the U.S. imperialists, launch an aggression on Korea.

It is an unpardonable folly of the Japanese militarists to restore their old position as the colonial ruler.

It cannot be overlooked that Kodama formed even a "special unit" for aggression on Korea and trained it all along in secrecy on Cheju Island of south Korea, taking "anti-communism" as his unshakable creed for 20 years.

This criminal act, needless to say, had been planned and was carried out under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and the direct instructions of the Japanese authorities.

This fact is another proof that the reinvasion design of the Japanese militarists against our country is being put into a concrete form by a practical action.

It goes without saying that Kodama was not alone in this action, but it was responded to and backed by the Japanese militarists.

Today the Japanese militarists have offered the territory of Japan lock, stock, and barrel as a U.S. imperialist base for aggression on Korea and even worked out a plan to mobilize their "Self-Defence Forces" in "an emergency in Korea" at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists.

This shows that the Japanese militarists are not only acting as a "scout" for the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression, but zealously coming out in military aggression in an effort to restore their old position.

All these facts prove that the Japanese militarists have gone to a serious stage in their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to Korea.

House Hearing on "KCIA Activities in US"

The People's Korea will serialize from this issue testimonies by three witnesses at the hearing on "the activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the United States" held by the subcommittee on international organization of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives of the U.S.

Printed below is the statement made on March 17 by Mr. Donald L. Ranard, director of the Institute for International Policy and former director of the Office of the Korean Affairs of the Department of State (1970-1974):

By Donald L. Ranard (1)

Mr. Chairman:

In view of recent developments in Korea, it is both timely and important that your committee holds hearingson the intelligence activities of the South Korean government in the United States. Because I share with you your concern, I have accepted your invitation to appear here today.

Allow me first, Mr. Chairman, to identify myself. I am the recently appointed Director of the Institute for International Policy, a project of the Fund for Peace aimed at development of citizen participation in foreign policy. But more directly related to this hearing is the fact that as a Foreign Service Officer now retired, I served as Director of the Office of Korean Affairs in the Department of State from early 1970 to the end of 1974. As Country Director for Korea I was responsible for the formulation of U.S. policy towards Korea—political, military, and economic—and for the conduct of our foreign relations with that country. In this connection I also followed closely the intelligence activities of the South Korean government both in Korea as well as in the U.S. My testimony today emanates largely from my observations during that period, although my earlier experience in Korea at the time of the fall of Syngman Rhee and the military coup of 1961 provides me with a wider base to draw upon.

Significance of Hearings

These hearings today are important for at least two reasons. To begin with, they seek at long last to publicly inquire into serious allegations of illegal activity in our country of agents or persons representing a foreign power. The fact that the foreign country involved has been a close ally of the United States is not at issue; what is of concern here today is whether representatives of that government have violated American law and have attempted to deny the human rights of Koreans resident in this country.

There is another reason, and one which I believe has even greater implication for U.S. foreign policy and the image of our country abroad. To the extent that the United States allows, or even ignores, such activities within our shores, it sends signals abroad that despite lofty expressions, the U.S. in reality is not as attached to human values as it professes. The fact that Korean intelligence agents have been able to carry out their schemes in the U.S and to violate our laws with impunity cannot but embolden the KCIA in its evil work at home, and all but destroy the hopes of those forces in Korea who today are courageously struggling for a return to democratic institutions. For if such activities in the U.S. go unchallenged, then the sentiments on behalf of human rights expressed by our Congress in economic and military aid legislation become mere rhetoric. Thus the U.S. is not uninvolved with the actions of the KCIA, both at home and abroad—an involvement which takes on an even larger significance with the recognition that this Korean Central Intelligence Agency, as its name alone connotes, was established with the technical advice and financial assistance of our government.

In your inquiry, it is important that you review all activities of the Republic of Korea or of Korean officials in the U.S., which contravenes our laws or the spirit of our Constitutional guarantees and not only those of the KCIA. While this organization is by far the largest institution involved, there are others, for example, who have operated directly out of the Blue House, and have carried on separate similar missions.

But, admittedly, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency is the most influential and the most awesome intelligence arm of Korea. Established in the period immediately following the military coup of 1961 to provide for the collection of intelligence relating to the security and defense of South Korea, it moved quickly in the tradition of its predecessors, to the surveillance of the activities of people and organizations unsympathetic to the perpetuation of power by General Pak Chong-hui. In time, the Director of the KCIA came to be more powerful and feared at home than the Prime Minister; and abroad its Chief of Station (another term borrowed from American experience) was accepted by Korean Embassy personnel as more influential than the Korean Ambassador. On more than one instance Korean Ambassadors have indicated they were unable to control the activities of supposedly subordinate Station Chiefs who had direct lines to the CIA Kingpin at home, and were thus hesitant to communicate to their Foreign Office through ordinary channels their views regarding the activities of the Embassy intelligence head.

The CIA persecution of Kim Tae-chung

The concerns of the Korean government in the U.S., diplomatic as well as intelligence, during the period 1970-1974 were largely conditioned by one single event: the 1971 national Korean election. In 1970, General Pak Chong-hui, who had seized power in 1961, was still president of Korea, having earlier amended the Korean Constitution so as to enable the continuation of his presidency for a third term. Opposing Pak in the spring of 1971 was a vigorous and popular opposition candidate, Kim Tae-chung, an advocate of close ties to the U.S., a realistic approach to unification and of democratic rule and human rights. In an election characterized by the massive use of government power and finance, Pak was reelected. But not before he had promised publicly not to stand for office again, and only after his opposition had polled some 46 percent of the popular vote. Indeed there were many, and I count myself among them, who believe that in a free and fair election, Kim Tae-chung would today be President of the Republic of Korea.

From the very beginning of the presidential campaign, the KCIA moved ruthlessly against Kim, both in Korea and the U.S. No other public figure in Korean affairs over the past decade had so enraged the Blue House, and consequently the Korean intelligence apparatus. And it is sad to note that this persecution of a loyal and democratic Korean political leader continues to this day.

In early 1971, prior to the election Kim visited the U.S. to meet with Congressional and Executive Branch leaders so as to demonstrate to the Korean electorate that he was acceptable to the American government. During his short visit here, Kim was under the constant surveillance of the Korean CIA who used

Donald L. Ranard

whatever means available to them to block his appointments, to obstruct his schedule and to limit his appeal to Korean residents in the U.S. Indeed, there was reason to believe that the KCIA had actually infiltrated Kim's official party, and was thus able to report on his conversations in Washington, as well as to attempt to offset his impact abroad.

Following the election, as Kim had forecast, Pak Chong-hui accelerated his march toward authoritarian rule. By the end of 1971 the country was under emergency decree; and a year later Pak Chong-hui abandoned the constitution, placed the country under martial law and had himself elected president again, this time with no limitation on tenure. Kim Tae-chung who was out of Korea at that time decided not to return home; instead, he determined to seek appointments in the U.S. and Japan with opinion leaders, and to address overseas Korean groups regarding the dangers to democratic role he apparently saw looming for Korea. Again, the KCIA moved forcefully to block his appearances and his appeal. In some instances the movement against Kim was crude and heavy-handed as in the disruption by karate strongmen of a meeting he was to address on the West Coast; in other cases it was more subtle, as for example intimidation and threats by the KCIA to Koreans to stay away from Kim, or to avoid criticism of Pak's government. But always the KCIA were on his heels.

Finally, when all such efforts to limit Kim's cause failed, he was kidnapped by the KCIA from his Japanese hotel during a visit to Japan in August, 1973. It was an item of more than passing notice to the Korean communities in the U.S. and Japan that at the time this event occurred,

The ultra rightwinger, Kodama Yoshio in combat gear is reported to have formed his private army in south Korea.

The tycoon was in jail for three years as a war criminal after Japan's defeat in the last world war.

the KCIA Station Chief in Washington had just returned to Korea on "official business" along with two of his subordinates. In the United States, this agent was falsely accredited as Lee Sang-ho, but a few years earlier at the Korean Embassy in Germany he had been known by his birth name, Yang Du-wan. That Lee or Yang, as you prefer, was the so-called "bagman" who had arranged the kidnapping from Germany of Korean students and others the government wanted returned to the homeland for questioning, was a matter of no small concern to many Koreans in the U.S.

(To be continued)

"KCIA" Appoints Mindan Executives

The omnipresent south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" appointed its front men to assume leadership of Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) to extend its fascist "yushin" to Korean communities in this country. Its traditional voting system was brought to an end.

This arbitrary decision was announced when the 38th Mindan Convention was held on March 31 at its newly-built Central Hall near the puppet Embassy in Tokyo. The new building is legally owned by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The new executives are headed by Jo Yong Su, editorial writer for the "KCIA"-financed Japanese-language daily **Toitsu Nippo**, as new President. The former President Yun Dal Yong was demoted to comptroller. Kim Chi Sun, ex-President, was named Secretary General.

Present were some 280 of the 438 delegates. Mass absence resulted from the advance knowledge that the new leadership would be rather appointed from Seoul than elected by vote. Unmistakable was widespread dissatisfaction among Mindan people with the way the "KCIA" is involved.

When the names of new executives were disclosed, only seven delegates clapped their hands, while the rest expressed their protest by keeping silence. Many were seriously concerned about the future course of Mindan supposed to be a self-governing organization serving the interests of the Korean residents.

Among the guest speakers were Li Byong Hi, puppet representative to the "south Korea-Japan economic council" and former minister without portfolio, and puppet ambassador Kim Yong Son. Both, playing up the imaginary "threat of southward invasion," told the audience to repress complaint and follow the example of "yushin" at home. The appointments, the two puppets claimed, should be accepted without any reservation by Mindan as they were decided in Seoul.

"KCIA" threats being open and revolting, a majority of the audience refused to attend a reception to celebrate the completion of the new Central Hall, leaving behind about 100 people.

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